

of his customers. Important amendments will be made in Clause 5, giving the medical officer power to inspect suspected dairies, and in the following Clause, which is substantially the same as Clause 4, but applies to establishments for washing and mangling. Mr. KELLY will move the omission of both Clauses on Report. The Report stage has been put down for June 11th, when, under the rule regulating private members' business after Whitsuntide, it will take precedence of the other Orders. There will, it is stated, be considerable opposition to this stage of the measure, and Mr. Kelly will move to omit all the Clauses except two.

OBITUARY.

ARTHUR JULIUS POLLOCK, M.D. ST. ANDREWS, F.R.C.P.

WE deeply regret to have to record the death of Dr. Julius Pollock on Sunday last, May 11th, after an illness of a few days' duration. Dr. Pollock was one of the younger sons of the late Right Hon. Sir Frederick Pollock, Bart., Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer, and was in his 56th year at the time of his death. His medical studies were pursued at King's College Hospital. In 1859 he obtained the diploma of M.R.C.S., and two years later took the M.D. degree of St. Andrews. He was elected assistant physician to the Charing Cross Hospital in 1866, and in 1870, on the creation of a third physiciancy, he became full physician. In this year he was also elected a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians. His promotion in the hospital continued at the same rapid rate, for in four years from this time he became senior physician and lecturer on medicine, both of which posts he continued to occupy up to the moment of his death. He had previously held the lectureships first of pathology and subsequently of forensic medicine, and in this latter capacity did some good work with the late Dr. Guy in microphotography, in relation to some of the poisons. Dr. Pollock filled the office of Dean of the Charing Cross Medical School for five years, resigning in 1874, and being at once appointed treasurer of the school, a post he held for the rest of his life. Only last year he was elected a member of the Council of the Royal College of Physicians, an honour which he valued highly.

Besides the above mentioned appointments, he was also for many years physician to the Foundling Hospital and to the London Life Association. Dr. Pollock was not often seen at the meetings of the medical societies, nor did he write much, but his *Notes on Rheumatism*, published in 1879, show a thorough grasp of his subject, and are marked by clearness of expression and sound common sense. His introductory address inaugurating the first course of post-graduate lectures at the Charing Cross Hospital, some two or three years ago, was admitted by all who heard it to have been most masterly and in the best possible taste.

In person Dr. Pollock was considerably above the average height, and of a spare habit; his face was one of decided power, and his expressive features were strongly characteristic of the distinguished family to which he belonged, and he undoubtedly shared in and inherited the mental faculties with which his own branch of the family has been so peculiarly gifted. An honest and honourable man, he was of a generous and warm-hearted disposition, and, if sometimes a little impetuous, he was quite incapable of bearing any malice; of his kindness to friends and professional brethren in sickness or trouble many could bear willing testimony. With the students he was ever popular, both as a man and as lecturer, whilst his unswerving devotion to the interests of the School secured for him a lasting place in the memories of his colleagues. None but those who had the good fortune to sit with him at the committee table can ever fully know how deeply the School is indebted to his tact and persuasive eloquence in the councils of the governing body of the hospital. In this respect it may be said with perfect truth we shall not look upon his like again.

Dr. Pollock had an attack of influenza some little time back, and to some of his friends he seemed to have been failing since; but he was at work until May 5th, on the evening of which day he had a rigor, followed by pain in the left side, and on the succeeding day there were signs of left pleuropneumonia; the effusion steadily increased; there was albuminuria, which had existed for some time, but known only to a very few. Finally, despite the best efforts of his friends and colleagues, Dr. Green and Dr. Mitchell Bruce, pericarditis made its appearance, and he died of heart failure on the morning of May 11th. In accordance with his written instructions, a *post-mortem* examination was made, when there was found extensive effusion into the left pleura, with consolidation of the lower part of the left lung, and

pericarditis with some effusion; the kidneys were decidedly granular, which no doubt was the main cause of the fatal termination of his illness.

The funeral took place on May 14th at Kensal Green, when the whole of the medical and surgical staff, several of the council of the hospital, and many of the students were present.

PROFESSOR ALESSANDRO TAFANI, M.D.,
Florence.

DR. ALESSANDRO TAFANI, professor of human anatomy and histology in the University of Florence, died of pulmonary disease on April 20th. He was born at Florence in 1851, and received his medical education in that city. After holding several minor posts, he was in 1883 appointed extraordinary professor of topographical and microscopic anatomy. In 1886 he competed successfully for the professorship of anatomy at Genoa, but in the following year he was recalled to Florence to occupy the corresponding chair, being at the same time appointed director of the Anatomical Institute and teacher of anatomy in the Fine Arts Institute. His principal publications were essays *On the Organ of Hearing*, *On the Development of the Placenta in Mammals*, and other papers, chiefly on development, which was a subject he took particular interest in. He was an indefatigable worker, and a very popular and successful teacher.

The funeral was attended by all his colleagues of the medical faculty of Florence, and his pupils insisted on carrying the coffin on their own shoulders. No fewer than four funeral orations were delivered over his grave.

PROFESSOR VICTOR BESSER, M.D.,
St. Petersburg.

PROFESSOR VICTOR BESSER, whom the *St. Petersburg med. Wochenschrift* calls one of the most popular and most beloved physicians of the Russian capital, died suddenly of heart disease on April 15th. He was born in 1825, at Kremenez, in the lyceum of which town his father was professor of botany. He received his preliminary education at Kieff, and afterwards studied medicine at the University of Moscow, where he obtained his professional qualification in 1851, taking his Doctor's degree three years later. In 1860 he was appointed ordinary Professor of General Pathology, Diagnosis, and General Therapeutics in the Military Medical Academy of St. Petersburg, and Physician to the Clinical Hospital. He held these appointments nineteen years. Since 1879 he had given his attention almost entirely to his private practice, which was one of the largest in Russia. He founded two bursaries in the University of Kieff, and was noted for the liberality of his donations to charitable and beneficent objects of all kinds.

Professor Besser's contributions to medical literature were chiefly on therapeutical and clinical subjects.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND POOR-LAW MEDICAL SERVICES.

MANAGEMENT OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

L.R.C.P.—We do not think it unreasonable on the part of the medical officer of health to require the adoption of a very common precaution, namely, the cutting off the air of the infected room from that of the house by means of a sheet saturated with a disinfectant. But as regards the adoption of this precaution, and also as regards the kind of disinfectant to be used and the exact method of its use, it is customary on the part of medical officers not to interfere with a practitioner, and of course the inspectors have no right to act except under the advice of their medical officer.

THE COLLEGE OF STATE MEDICINE.

At a meeting of the Council duly convened, the following gentlemen were elected Associates of the College:—M. Cheale, Dip.State Med., K. and Q.C.P.I., Uckfield, Sussex; F. S. Davar, D.P.H., R.C.P. and S. Eng., Bombay; Surgeon W. Dick, A.M.S., Dip.San.Sci.Vic.Univ., Chester; Dr. J. Glaister, D.P.H.Camb., 76, High Street, Putney; J. W. G. Kealy, D.P.H., R.C.P. and S. Eng., Forton, Gosport; Surgeon-Major C. J. W. Meadows, I.M.S., D.P.H.Camb., Dacca, Bengal; R. L. Roberts, M.D., D.P.H.Camb., Raubon; Fleet-Surgeon J. D. Smith, M.D., D.P.H.Aber., Anlaby Road, Hull; P. C. Smith, M.A., M.B., D.P.H.Camb., Glasgow.

W. T. B.—If our correspondent attended the woman on a proper medical order, he is entitled to the usual fee; as such an order, if not limiting the treatment of the case, would, in our opinion, justify his setting the fractured limb.